NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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NO NO TICE taken of anonymous communications. We do no som those rejected.

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ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVERING.

BROADWAY THRATER, Broadway-THE SEA OF ICE-BIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway-THE SCHOOLMASTER-THE

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery-IRELAND AND AMERICA-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Sweetsearts WALEACK'S THEATER, Broadway - PAULINE - PO-CA-

LAURA REENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-THE LADT OF

WOOD'S MIRSTREL'S, 444 Broadway-ETRIOPIAN PER-

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad-

New York, Tuesday, January 22, 1856.

The Africa, from Liverpool, is now in her thireenth day, and may be expected at any moment at this port.

The United States Senate yesterday was occupied in discussing the action of the Naval Retiring Board, with reference particularly to the case of Lieut. Maury. At the close of the debate an adjournment till Thursday was agreed to. In the House a number of propositions were presented. A motion that if no Speaker be chosen by Monday next members resign, was laid on the table by only twenty-six majority. Another, declaring William Smith, of Virginia, Speaker, received forty-seven votes. The rale prohibiting debate brings out the inventive genius of members, and many novel expedients for effecting an organization are suggested. There are reports that Forney will resign the Clerkship, and hus force the House to choose a Speaker pro tempore. It is not, however, easy to perceive how such course would prove a solution of the existing diffi

ampton on the 6th instant, arrived at this port last evening, with news one day later than that which was brought by the America to Halifax. Owing to the accident which occurred to the Washington on her outward passage she was detained for marly four days at Southampton, undergoing repairs. De tails of the mishap are given. The Belgique, from Antwerp for New York, had seiled from Southampton. It appears from the Lordon papers that the fall of Kars had semewhat disarranged the plans of the Allies for the spring campaign, and that it was considered as of vital importance that the Russian advance in Asia should be checked, if possible. It was said that France was determined to renew hostilities with vigor, but some idea that a peace would ensue from the Esterhazy mission still lingered both in Paris and Vienna. Market quotations remained about the same as when the America sailed.

A despatch from Washington states that Spain has joined the Western Powers, and that she will take the field in the spring with an army of fifteen or twenty thousand men.

Advices from Honduras have been received at Boston. No dates are given. It is stated, however, that Cabanes was reported to be on the frontier, with four handred Americans and one thousand native troops. en route to recover Honduras-to wrest it from th grasp of Lindo. It is also stated that Guardiola will not oppose them. We rather suspect that all this is anticipatory. We do not believe that Cabanos is yet on the frontiers of Honduras; but we have no doubt he will soon be there, and restored to the Presidential chair, from which he was driven by Car

The Prohibitory Liquor law is very distasteful to the New Brenswickers. The first trial under it took intense excitement. Through some informality the case was dismissed. The crowd formed in process sion, bearing aloft images of the informers, which were subsequently burned in the public square. A collision between the people and police occurred and one officer was badly hurt in the fight. At Fredericton a public meeting, over which the Mayor presided, was held on the 11th inst. Resolutions mnatory of the coercive law were passed near ly unanimously.

Nothing done in the Legislature yesterday, no

quorum being in attendance in either house.

The naval court martial at Philadelphia effected an organization yesterday, and proceeded with the trial of Commander Ritchie, who plead not guilty Mr. Etheridge, chief clerk of the Navy Department was the only witness examined. His testimony, to gether with the charge and specification preferred by the Secretary of the Navy, is given under the

The officers of the American State Council of Massachusetts have issued directions to the subordi nate councils of that State to hold, on the 31st inst. elections for delegates to the National Nominating Convention to be holden at Philadelphia on the

A good deal of business was transacted in the Board of Aldermen last evening. The appointment of Mr. Geo. H. Purser as Corporation Attorney was confirmed. The appointments by the City Inspector were not confirmed; his communication was or. dered to lie on the table, by a vote of eleven to ten. A communication from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, withdrawing the nominations hitherto made by him and non-confirmed by the Board, was received, and laid on the table. The President announced the several committees for the current year. Alderman Moser, of the Third ward, is serionsly indisposed.

The Board of Conneilmen met yesterday afternoon, and adjourned, atter a session of half an hour till Wednesday evening, without accomplishing any

Jos. L. White, counsel to the Nicaragua Transit Company, indicted for obstructing the United States officers in their search for fillbusters on board the Northern Light, entered into \$5,000 bail yesterday,

before Commissioner Morton.

The case of the Central Park was again before
the Supreme Court yesterday, and further postponed nntil Monday next.

It appears that the disputed Judgeship of the Su preme Court is not yet settled, and that the decision of the Court of Appeals was only on the demurrer. The case will come on again on the merits, before the General Term of the Supreme Court in this

The cotton market yesterday continued firm, with sales of about 1,000 bales. Flour advanced about 12} cents per barrel for good common and medium grades. Wheat was firm. Canada white sold at \$2 08; Tennessee red at \$1 90 a \$1 95, and a small lot white do. at \$2; Missouri white sold at \$2 10. Corn was firmer for old mixed, while yellow Souther a was unchanged, and good Southern white sold at a bout 90c. Rye was quiet. Pork sold in small lots a * \$17 18 a \$17 25. Sugars were steady The sales em braced 5,900 bags Manila for refining, and 125 boxes brown Havana, on terms stated elsewhere. Freights to English ports were firm, with some less doing; to the Continent they were quiet. Norwegian vessel , vas chartered for Cork and a market, to load with flo,'w at 4s. ed.

The Speakership and the Factions-Anarchy in the Govern

The corner of the seventh week of the present Congress has been doubled, and we are yet without an organization of the House of Representatives. Never were two hundred and thirty representatives of the people more unsuccessful in the discharge of a public trust; never more successful in winning the contempt of the country. Such a went of faith in the transaction of private Jusiness would meet with prompt rebuke and dismissal.

It is not very important, to be sure, what other nations may say and think of the pr esent condition of the American House of Re' presentatives. It is a matter that has been discrussed at St. Petersburg, Vienna, Paris and Jondon, and we have already been credited with a vast amount of folly and some wickedne ss. The representatives of the people of the Great Republic set an example to their co astituents and to the world of utter paralysis, if not anarchy. Where are the laws vihen the lawmaking power sits headless and motionless? Where is the vitality of the federal system which was formed to work by the conjoint force and counsel of the Executive, Legisla ave and Judicial departments of the gover ament, when the great central authority of all these, the popular branch, stands power less for the want of a head? Have we formi dable difficulties to settle peacefully or oth rwise with England and Spain, and perhaps ! saif the governments of the Old World, and yet we are unable to organize the House of Representatives, with which body the const Mation has lodged the ultimate power of decision? Do the people desire to be heard ut son the subject of a confessedly weak admin istration, both foreign and domestic? Their re presentatives cannot agree upon a presiding of ficer.

It is not, indee d, important to the present Congress what e slightened men everywhere may think of the government of the United States at this me ment, but it is important to the American people. They are utterly disgraced by the I receedings of the House, which has ceased to have a legislative character: and it would be strange indeed if it should be regarded as otherwise than as a work of shameless prestitution by men high in public trusts. Over forty days have elapsed since the House undertook to organize-it is now, as nearly as possible, in the exact position it first assumed. It is divided into three factions; two of them professing adhesion to the constitution, and high and patriotic purposes to sustain that divine compact; the other is the black republicans, deep dyed traitors, not only to the federal system, but to every other rational and humane suggestion by which mankind is likely to be benefitted. It is the latter force, led on by William H. Seward, encouraged and aided by every monarchiet in Europe-by every titled enemy of the republic, every aristocrat whose power is menaced by the advancing force of popular government here, in England and on the Continent-a combination looking to the immolation of the constitution, to an invasion, ultimately, of the slave by the free States, the destruction of slavery, the amalgamation of the races, and the final test of superiority of the one or the other, as described by Mr. Banks; it is this force which has invaded Congress, and has the criminal face to demand the control of its Speaker!

An abolition Speaker of the House of Representatives! The abolitionists-the disunionists in a majority in the popular branch of the government! Do the votes show this? No. Is there a majority against the disunionists? More than a hundred ballots have so decided. What then have this majority been doing that they have not elected a Speaker of their own? What better are men who so vote, having the power to save the credit of the House and the honor and integrity of the government, as to put into constant jeopardy that credit, that honor and that integrity, than those who make no scruple of their treason and no longer hide their shame? Is it enough to defeat Banks? Owe they nothing to the constitution, to the people, to the world? May they set up in self-justification their adhesion to this party or that, when impeached for neglect of great and solemn duties imposed upon them by the organic laws of the republic? And yet who will say that the democrats and Know Nothings are not now exclusively, and we may add wickedly, bound to their respective parties? Has any political analysist discovered in the House, so far, more than one or two per cent of patriotism, and that so diffused through the corroding masses of partizanship as to be utterly undistinguishable? Seven weeks devoted exclusively to party-seven weeks action at the public expense to build up the abolition traitors of the North, the Know Nothings and the democrate! How happens it that neither of the latter interests has discovered that the movement, whatever it may be, that shall defeat the disunionists and elect a national man, will go far to recommend the men and the party that shall be instrumental in its execution? Do the friends of Richardson and Fuller for a moment imagine that they are doing a creditable business in thus playing dog at the public expense? Is it enough to growl and nose round amongst each other, while the thieving curs of the Banks stripe, with no character to gain or lose, are just about to enter the public larder?

We have not too much respect for either of the forces composing the House. The American people, however, should not despair that they have sent to Washington a set of men who cannot look beyond the creeds and rituals of the respective parties to which they belong. It is not the first time that party zeal has overcome the obligations of patriotism and the obvious duties of the representative. The scheme to elect Mr. Burr to the Presidency over Mr. Jefferson-the fierce bank wars upon Gen. Jackson, exhibit clearly enough the fallibility of members of Congress; and if these are not sufficient, contemplate for a moment the present House of Representatives, with a clear national majority, protracting the election of a Speaker for nearly two months on mere personal and party grounds.

If nothing is due to the spirit of the government-nothing to the interests of the peoplenothing to our honor as a nation, to our sta bility, to our unity and to our efficiency in the eyes of foreign States-would it not be well to consult the condition of our foreign relations, and see if there may not be found in them reasons for a prompt organization? If this folly is not to be perpetual, and is not utterly blind to faith, to honor and to self-respect; if the House is not determined by its proceedings to degenerate into revolution, to disgrace its members and to fix upon the country a historical reproach, surely the majority by and likely.

y will begin to feel the necessity of making a legal Congress, and of going to the work

they were sent to perform. In the whole seven weeks' proceedings ha there been performed by the body one public duty? Are the people of the United States parties to their caucuses, to their nightly cabals, to their plots and counterplots? Did they send representatives to Washington to construct partisan platforms and to manœuvre for a position in the coming campaign for the Presidency? Has democracy degenerated from its practical and patriotic basis under Jefferson and Jackson to its present insane adhesion to a person—a single person of its number—who entertains no better views, is no higher authority, no more resolute and firm and qualified than twenty others of his associates? Is Americanism to be saddled with the mulish baulking of its representatives in the present House -men without purpose and without justifica-

We are tired of recording this disgraceful episode in American affairs. We now take leave of the seaseless wrangle in the body dignified by the title of House of Representatives; and wait for the election of a Speaker, promising only to put upon record the final vote, by the warning of which, it is to be hoped, another such disgrace to our system may be

PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE DESTINY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPERE. - We publish to-day a collection of interesting documents taken from various sources, giving a comprehensive view of the social, political and industrial institutions of the Russian Empire; its resources, financial and agricultural; its admirable system of labor association, by which its progress has been so rapidly advanced, together with statements of the feelings and sentiments of the various classes of its population in regard to the war. On the principle of giving both sides a fair hearing we have copied copiously from Russian as well as English and French authorities, and we think that our readers will an impartial review of all the facts presented to them, concur with us in the conclusion that up to this period great ignorance has prevailed with regard to the real condition and prospects of the Russian people. Instead of being the semi-barbarians which they are represented, their artell or system of association displays a high degree of intelligence, and the manner in which it is carried out exhibits the character of the people in the most favorable and amiable light. It has solved one of the most difficult problems of political economists -that of the organization of labor, and were the Western populations to borrow a lesson from it, we should not hear of such deplorable destitution as their condition frequently presents. A people who have the good sense and steadiness of purpose to submit their interests to an intelligent and beneficial control, regulated by the collective wisdom of the communities to which they belong, must surely be reserved for some higher destiny than that of being the slaves of a despotic, although in some degree a paternal system. It is reasonable to suppose that their present political condition is only a transition state, and that, as they have already realized some of the blessings of popular action in their social relations, they will yet be enabled to extend the principle to the whole framework of their government. Even a Rassian republic rivalling our own in its influence over its continent is, not among the improbable events of the next half

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES AND STREET MURDERS-NEW ORDER OF THE MAYOR .- The large number of assaults and robberies which have occul red recently in our streets, and the escapes in many instances of the parties who committed them, have, we are glad to perceive, aroused the attention of the Mayor. Rightly considering that the impunity with which such crime are perpetrated, is, in a great degree, attributable to neglect of duty on the part of the police, he has issued the following order to the Captains of Police, in which he declares his intention to hold every officer responsible for all breaches of the public peace and burglaries that may be committed on his beat hereafter:-

may be committed on his beat hereafter:—

Burglaries, deadly assaults and brutal fights are again becoming frequent at night in this city, and suggest omission or dereliction of duty by the police, whose especial duty it is to prevent them or to discover and arrest the perpetrators. As captain of the force in your district, your own share of responsibility, for the existence of this evil—so far as your ward is concerned—is very great. I am not disposed to relieve you from it, so long as the men under your command, on whose beats these occurrences take places, are unreported to me, and consequently go unpunished. Now, there fore, you will promptly report to me, the next morning after it occurs, every burglary, fight, riot, drunken brawi or violence of any kind that takes place in your district, with the names of the efficers on the beat, at the time it occurs, with the necessary affidayit, to the end taat they may be tried bettre the Commissioners, and the Pepartment relieved of them, if any dereliction of duty is proven. The fact that any such occurrence takes place will be prima facic evidence against the officer in charge at the time. You will consider this as an imperative order, and not to be omitted under any circumstances whatever.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

We have frequently called attention to the

We have frequently called attention to the alarming increase of such crimes in our midst, and we trust that the order of Mayor Wood will have the effect of repressing them. It is a move in the right direction, and if its requirements are strictly enforced we feel certain that it will be productive of the most beneficial effects on the peace and good order of

In addition to the order a proclamation has been issued offering a reward of \$250 for the arrest of the person or persons who assaulted Joseph Coen, about a week since, on the corner of Grove and Fourth streets, and from the effects of which he has since died. In regard to this, as well as to numerous other cases of assault, it is not too much to say that they never could have been committed if the police had attended to their duty with promptness and fidelity.

WON'T RECEIVE HIM ANYHOW .- The Kitchen organ of the administration at Washington assures us that even if General Walker should establish his government in Nicaragua to the satisfaction of our Cabinet, Colonel Parker H French, on account of certain financial transactions in Texas in 1850, could not be received as a foreign ambassador. Very well. Why then, did not Marcy give Colonel French a more definite answer in the outset? Why lead the man to believe that he might probably be received by and by, though circumstances at present did not seem to justify the reception of any Minister from Walker's government! Perhaps Marcy preferred the alternative of leaving it to Colonel French to find out the real difficulty, whatever it might cost him, rather than wound his feelings by bluntly telling the truth. Considerate Premier!

GOVERNOR SHANNON, we are informed, was at St. Louis on the 15th, en route for Washington. What for? Perhaps he gives it up. Very

ABOLITION, IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY-IS JOHN Ross AN ABOLITIONIST ?- We transfer to the HERALD this morning several very interesting extracts from our Arkansus exchanges, on the slavery question and abolitionism in the Cherokee Nation, including a racy description of the great chief, John Ross, and of the way in which he has become abolitionized through the anti-slavery Quakeress who rejoices in the title of the wife of the great, talented and wealthy chieftain. One of our Arkansus cotemporaries, however, insinuates that Gov. Ross is something of a Mormon in his matrimonial relations, which may or may not be true, as we have no positive personal knowledge upon the subject. Be that as it may, our purpose in these extracts will be accomplished in exhibiting the anti-slavery sympathies of Gov Ross, and the trouble which he is likely to bring upon himself and his people if he shall persist in following this Jack-o'-lantern of abolitionism.

The Cherokee Nation occupy a large portion of that great and fertile Indian reservation lying south of Kansas Territory and west of Missouri and Arkansas. To this reservation the government has transferred from time to time the remnants of various Indian tribes from the eastern side of the Mississippi, including Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Semingles. Surpassing all the rest in numbers, and in their progress in the arts and customs of civilized life, the Cherokees alone appear to have substantially solved the problem of the capacity of the Indian for civilization, in his favor. They are a prosperous and thriving community. Their farms, shops, schools, churches, &c.; their general habits of industry, sobriety and honesty; their general character as intelligent, peaceable and law-abiding people, have established the fact that they at least are equal to the demands of a civilized organization. Many of them, we believe, are wealthy planters and owners of slaves, and the institution of slavery is as much a part of their social system as of their next neighbors,

the people of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. Considering, therefore, their geographical situation and the southern structure of their social institutions, it is not surprising that the Cherokee Legislature should provide a law of protection against abolition emmissaries living or coming among them. The act which they recently did pass, it strikes us, was altogether reasonable under the circumstances. Nor can we conceive how their Governor or Great Chief, John Ross, could veto such an act except from sympathy with such fanatics, demagogues and humbugs as Wm. Lloyd Garrison,

W. H. Seward and "Uncle Tom." The commentaries of our Arkansas cotempo raries on the mischevious tendencies of any tampering or conniving with abolitionism among the Cherokees, in any case, are not overdrawn. The only safety to the Cherokee nation, in their present locality, is to maintain their Southern institution of slavery, and to discourage, by all lawful means, the visitations of intermedling and mischief-making abolitionists. John Ross is said to be a half breed, ranked as a great man even by the Cabinet at Washington. As Governor of his people, he has certainly exhibited the highest qualities of soldier and civilian. He must be aware, then, or ought to know. that the abolition of slavery among the Cherokees would inevitably be followed by their removal to some less desirable country farther West, or with the speedy destruction of the tribe, originating from repeated forays from Arkansas, Missouri and Texas in search of fugitive slaves. These visits would create bad blood, war would follow, and the now prosperous and happy Cherokees, with all the surrounding tribes, would soon be exterminated or expelled from their beautiful and fertile reservation.

Let John Ross beware of the tionists. The tribe of which he is the great Chief and Governor have made him a millionaire. Let him, in return, remain faithful to them and their true interest. Have nothing to do with abolitionism. Its sympathies are for the black man, not the red man, and for the black slave and against his master, and not for the free black, though he be starving for a crust of bread. What would our abolitionists care for the utter destruction of the Cherekee nation, provided that thus another opening were made for another Kansas experiment against the South. The Cherokees, slaveholders themselves, have Southern States and slaveholders as their neighbors. If they would remain where they are, and be protected, let them be true to themselves and their neighbors. Is John Ross an aboli tionist?

LET THE PEOPLE ORGANIZE THE HOUSE. The Cabinet organ at Washington is in favor of a resignation by all the members of the present refractory lower branch of Congress, so that the people may decide upon the organization of the House. But what, in this event, would become of the President and his war with England? Will that keep three or four months, till a new House can be elected? Let

City Intelligence.

A BALL FOR A CHARITABLE PURPOSE.—The second annual ball of the Young Men's Association for the benefit of the Reman Catholic orphans, will take place at Niblo's Sa-Reman Catholic orphans, will take place at Niblo's Saloon, this evening. The benevolent institutions for woose assistance this bail has been got up, support a large number of destitute children, and are almost solely dependent upon public benevolence. This fact should be alone sufficient to open the purse strings of all who sympathise with the poor orphan. We hope that, even if the Young Men's Association are not favored with a large attendance at their hall, their receipts will be large enough to supply all the wants of the institutions for whose benefit it is given.

ILLYES OF ALDIENAM MOSER.—Alderman Moser, of the Third ward, is dangerously it. It was reported in the Board that he was speechless, and that slight hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Naval Intelligence. St. Paul DE LOANDO,

Naval Intelligence.

St. Paul De Loando, }

Coast of Affica, Oct. 4, 1886.

We arrived at this place and found the United States brig of war Dolphin in port.

Trade at present is dull here, and the only wonder is, under the embarrashments thrown in the way of vessels ecoming here, that there is any trade at all.

Capt. Incomen has not suffered the barnacles to accumulate upon the Dolphin's bottom from inaction. I am informed she has been less than five menths out, including a tedious passage across the Atlantic, and during that peried has cast anchor in twenty different ports upon the coast already; she has just returned from the Congo and Ambrizette, where she was called to look out for American linterests; she went twenty miles up the Congo river, but found no slavers there. There has been seme difficulty apprehended at Ambrizette, by which the American traders became alarmed, and the Dolphin went to their relief.

It seems manifest that the Portuguese are determined to obtain possession of the entire coast between this and the Congo river, for the purpose of monopolizing the trade. They have lately taken possession of Ambriz, and threaten a demonstration upon Ambrizette; this has alarmed the natives, who threaten if the Portuguese invade, to burn and plunder the traders. This led the Dolphin to go there for the protection of Americans; but everything at present remains quiet. The Governor went up to Ambriz with some three or four hundred men, and I believe left them there. The following is a list of the Bolphin's officers, who are all well—Edward R. Themson, I.t. Cemmanding; Geo. M. Ransom, Lieutenant; Go. E. Johnson, Passed Midshipman and Acting Master; Leite to morrow, the 11th, for Porto Pryz.

TERLATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNIETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Lo.test from the State Capital.

NT: ZENTS OF THE CANAL BOARD—THE STAND
I SG COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY. ALHANY, Jan. 21, 1858.

The Canal Roard was in cancus this evening on the an pointments to be made. Those settled upon are as follows:—Beaone Thompson, Collector at Buffalo; Dr. Ha ger, Collector at Tonawanda; Andrew J. French, Super endent seventh section Eric canal; Thomas Foster Superintendent twelfth section; Ed. Hurlburt, Superin

endent thirteenth section.

The Speaker of the Assembly gives the Committee of the Committ Ways and Means to the Americans, Lyman Odell being the chairman, and Dennistoun and Guest the other mem-bers. The following are some of the principal committees

bers. The following are some of the principal committees settled on by the Speaker:—

Ways and Means—Odell (dem.), Scott (dem.). Pendergrast (rep.), Denniston (Am.), and Guest (Am.)

Banks—Bradner (dem.), Juliand (rep.), Miller (dem.), Lafever (whig)., and Jenkins (Am.).

Insurance—Scott (dem.), Gage (Rep.), Woods (dem.), Mead, Bury.

Railroads—Hoyle (dem.), B. Smith (rep.), Wiltse (dem.), J. B. Clark (dem.), Northrup (Am.).

Justiciary—Foot (dem.), Northrup (Am.).

Justiciary—Foot (dem.), Prescott (Am.), Anthon (dem.), Hakes (Am.).

Canals—Cole (rep.), Goodrich (dem.), Vandeveer (rep.), Thomas (dem.).

Claims—Snow (rep.), chairman.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE,

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1856. The Senate met this evening, but for want of a quorus

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1856. The Assembly convened, and the roll was called, bu less than a quorum being present, an adjournment was carried till to-morrow.

The Naval Court Martial at Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1856. The Naval Court Martial was formally organized this morning, by the appearance of Capt. McIntosh and Com-moders H. B. W. Kennedy, the Judge Advocate.

The members being sworn in by the Judge Advocate, the Court proceeded to the business before them, and the charge and specification in the case of Com'r Robert Ritchie was read, as follows, to which the plea of no guilty was put in by the accused:-

CHARGE.—Scandalous conduct, tending to the destruc-

CHARGE.—Scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals.

SPECUPICATION.—In this, that at divers times between the lat and 16th of Dec., 1855, in the city of Washington, D. C., the said Commander Robt. Ritchie publicly asserted that he had, on an occasion then recent, in a conversation had by him with Capt. Samuel F. H. Dupont, of the navy, applied to the said Dupont the either liar, scoundrel and coward, or used to him insulting language of similar import; the pretext for the said insulting language being the action in the case of the said Ritchie, of a Board of Naval Officers, assembled under the authority of the act of Congress approved February, 128, 1855, of which board the said Dupont was a member; the said assertions and language of the said Ritchie tending to bring on a quarrel or duel between him and the said Dupont, and tending also to impair the efficiency of tribunals such as the said board, constituted by law, for public purposes, and to deter members of such beards or tribunals from the conscientious discharge of their duties.

J. C. DOBBIN, Seer'y of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 10, 1856.

The first witness called was John Etheridge, Esq., Chief The first witness called was John Etheridge, Esq., Chief

Clerk in the Navy Department, who being sworn, deposed as follows in relation to his knowledge of the transacas hollows in Feathful to his knowledge of the transaction:—In the early part of December an interview with myself was sought and obtained by Com'r Ritchie, at Washington; my acquaintance with him was so slight that I did not recognise him at the moment; his inquiry was for Mr. Etheridge, and I answered to that name, and that I did not recognise him at the moment; his inquiry was for Mr. Etheridge, and I answered to that name, and after completing a matter of business I turned towar is him and was approached by Com'r Ritchie; he asked me if I knew of anything on the files of the Navy Department against him; I said, "Is this Com'r Ritchie?" he replied in the aftirmative; I then answered, "I know of nothing, and have no recollection of having seen on the files of the department anything disparaging to you," I think I added, "either with regard to your personal or protessional character," Com'r Ritchie expressed himself gratified at what I said, and a conversation ensued upon personal matters relating to Com'r Ritchie and myself; Com'r Ritchie observed that he had been treated badly by those whom he believed to be his friends, and one of the persons had expressed himself in a manner i that could not be forgotten; I then informed Com. R. that a rumor had resched Washington some months previously that he had grossly insulted Capt. Dupont, but which rumor had been contradicted. Com. Ritchie then declared that he had applied the words, "liar," "secondrel" and "coward," to Captain D., and related to me the circumstances under which he had offered the insult as follows:—Com. R. said he was approached by Captain D., who said, "Robert, you should not blame me." Com. R. said to him, "Dupont, cid you not say to me that there was no necessity for my visiting Washington; that my bill was as clear as that of any other man in the navy?" To which Captain Dupont replied, "No." and upon which Com. R. used the epithets before referred to. I asked Com. R. whether the insult was resented at the time; to which he replied, "No." and upon which Com. R. used the epithets before referred to. I asked Com. R. whether the insult was resented at the time; to which he replied, "No." and upon which Com. R. used the epithets before referred to. I asked Com. R. whether the insult was resented at the time; to which he replied, "No." and upon which com. R. used the R.'s interview with me, but the conversation was addressed to me atone, though they may have heard it. It took place in a room in the Navy Department.

The witness proposed to give subsequent interviews with Com. Fitchie in relation to other matters, but the

The wittess proposed to give subsequent interviews with Com. Fitchie in relation to other matters, but the accused objected.

By direction of the Court the witness proceeded to detail only what had transpired having a bearing upon the charge and specifications:—In a subsequent interview, about the 7th or 8th of December, Com. Ritchie informed me that he had been waited on by Jenkins, referring, as I understood, to Com. Carlton E. Jenkins, who desired to be informed whether he (Ritchie) had used the words liar and coward to Capt. Dupont, to which he (Ritchie) said he replied, "If Capt. Dupont's memory is so defective, I repeat the words to him through you; but it is a personal matter, and has no beating on his official relations;" at a still more recent interview, before the 15th, and probably between the 15th and 10th of the same month.) Com. Ritchie informed me that he had been waited on by Capt. Goldsborough, of the Navy, who desired him to retract the offensive epithets, and that he (Com. R.) had declined; that is all that occurred between Capt. R. and myself.

In reply to a question put by the Judge Advocate, witness stated that Com. Ritchie did not request him to keep secret the conversation.

The Judge Advocate then propounded a question as to whether the witness inferred that the insulting epithets made use of by Com. R. was a consequence of the action of the Retiring Board in the case of the accused. This the counsel for the accused objected, on the ground that the inference of the witness was not properly evidence; and the court being cleared for consultation, the objection of the defence was announced as not having been sustained. The question was then repeated, and the witness answered as follows:—There was nothing in the conversation that would necessarily lead me to infer that the action of the Retiring Board was the immediate cause of the spilication of the epithets by Com. R. to Capt. Dupont, had not my mind been prepared for it by a previous knowledge of the action of the board.

After reading t

Executive Appointments in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me , Jan. 21, 1856.

In Supreme Court, this morning, Judge Davis decided that the recent appointment of a new Sheriff for this county by Governor Wells, who had removed the old one, was illegal under the resolve amending the constitution of the State, giving to the people the power to choose Sheriffs, Judges and Registers of Probate. The case came before the Court on the attempt of the newly appointed Sheriff to take charge of the Court. The Judge decided cision has been given by Chief Justice Tenney, in Somer set county, as it relates to Registers of Probate. These all the recent appointments of Sheriffs and Registers of Probate made by Governor Wells, in the places of persons removed by him from those offices. The case goes

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in New Bruns

St. JOHN. N. B., Jan. 21, 1856. At a meeting of fifteen hundred inhabitants of Frede rickton, on the 19th inst., the Mayor presiding, resolutions condemnatory of the Prohibitory Liquor law were carried by a vote of five to one. Speeches were made on both sides. The proceedings were harmonious, and conducted with much good feeling, closing with three cheers

United States Supreme Court. Washington, Jan. 21, 1865.

John M. Parker and John Van Allen, of New York,

were acmitted.
No. 58.—The United States vs. Minnesota and the

Northwestern Railway. Argument on motion to dismiss the cause concluded by the Attorney General, for dis-

No. 155 .- Motion to dismiss the cause. Argued by Mr. Day in favor, and by Mr. Johnson in opposition

St. Louis, Jan. 21, 1856.

A despatch from Weston says:—"The reported battle in Kansas was greatly exaggerated. Nothing serious oc curred. No one was killed and but few slightly

Interesting from Honduras. Bosron, Jan. 21, 1856.

The brig Helen Jane, from Truxillo, Honduras, arrived at this port to-day. She brings accounts from Honduras that Cabano, the former President, who was driven out by Gen. Guardiola, and who some time since joined Col. Walker in Nicaragua, was reported to be on the frontiers of Honduras, at the head of four hundred Americans and one thousand native troops, with the purpose of re-conquering the country. He will probably Succeed, General Guardiola refusing to fight with the Yankees, as they are, in his opinion; irresistible. He-declares that he will leave the State of Honduras should

the Americans enter.

The captain of the Helen Jane reports that the leading native inhabitants of Omea and Truxillo are not opposed to Walker's taking the lead of their affairs, if he respects their property and positions.

News from the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21, 1856.

The Democrat received an express this evening, convey ing intelligence from Fort Pierre, to December 15.
The troops were comfortably quartered. Major flowe's command, which was sent to "Leon De Court." had not been heard from. General Harney was fitting out an ex-pedition of one hundred men to make an excursion up the Missouri. The Sioux Indians were to hold a grand council at Fort Pierre, in February, in order to settle a basis for peace. Much snow had fallen and the weather was very severe.

Conflagrations.
DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, Jan. 21, 1856.
The building at the corner of Water and Clinton streets, in this city, known as the Conical Mills, owned and occupied by Messrs. Forshee, Smith & Bicks as a flouring establishment, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames communicated to the adjoining building, which was slightly injured. The total loss is about \$20,000. Insured for \$16,000, a portion of which is in companies, as follows:-Western, Mass., \$1,000; Hartford, \$2,000; City of Hartford, \$2,000; Bridgeport, \$2,000; laiarge, \$2,000; Market, \$4,000. The books and papers of Messrs. Forshee, Smith & Hicks were destroyed.

FIRE IN CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Boston, Jan. 21, 1856. A fire broke out in Cambridgeport this forenoon, and

destroyed the large building on Main street, occupied by James G. Blake as a furniture manufactory. Mr. Blake's loss is about \$10,000; mostly insured in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Court of Appeals. ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1855. 20.—Judgment reversed. 26, 27, 28, 29, 41—Argued.

271.—Judgment reversed, and judgment for plaintiff on

demurrer. No further arguments will be heard: Court adjourned. State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1856. Henry S. Morgan, democrat, was to-day elected State reasurer.

The Southern Mail. BALTIMORS, Jan. 21, 1856.
We have received no mail here south of Washington

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1856.
Stock are steady—quotations as follows:—Pennsylvania.
Fives, 82; Reading Railroad, 43%; Long Island, 13%;
Morris Canal, 12%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44%.
Cularlestron, Jan. 21, 1856.
Cotton firm. Sales to-day 1,400 bales. Prices have declined an eighth cent since the receipt of the America's news.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Sunday night, an alarm of fire was given for the Fifth district; it originated in the artificial flower rooms of Mr. Herman, No. 214 avenue A. Loss about \$200, fully insured.

BAXTER STREET.

The alarm of fire between 8 and 9 o'clock Sunday night, was caused by a chimney taking fire at No. 113 Baxter street. No damage. OAK STREET.

About 9 o'clock on Sunday night a fire was discovered in the dwelling No. 25 Oak street, among some bedding. It was extinguished by the police with a few pails of

MAIDEN LANE. MAIDEN LANE.

About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the cellar of the building No. 10 Maiden lane, occupied by Messrs. Platt & Brothers, jewellers and silver smiths. The porter, J. A. Prant, who sleeps on the

mniths. The porter, J. A. Prant, who sleeps on the premises, was awoke by the smoke, when he gave the alarm. The firemen soon arrived, and after much difficulty succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The damage to Messrs. Platt & Brothers' goods will probably amount to about \$6,000. They have \$37.500 insurance on their stock, as follows:—Harmony \$5,000; Williamsburg City, \$5,000; Mechanics' & Traders', \$2,500; St. Marks, \$2,500; Stuyvesant, \$5,000; Pacific, \$5,000; Fulton, \$5,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, \$5,000; and the State Mutual, and Fire and Marloe, of Harrisburg, Pa., \$2,500. The building belongs to Platt & Brothers; it is damaged about \$300, and insured for \$5,000 in the Jefferson, and \$2,500 in the Franklin Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.

Bupreme Court—Part Second.

Before Hon. Judge Duer.

JAN. 21.—Caroline Johnson. Executria, vs. Hudson River. Raiiroad.—The plaintiff in this case sues for \$5,000 for damages for the death of her husband, which it is alleged was caused by the negligence of the defendant's servants. The cause was tried once before, when the plaintiff was nonsuited, but a new trial was subsequently granted. The deceased, it appears, was driving his cart't through West street, in August. 1853, when the defendant's cars ran against him, and so injured him that he died in a few days. Adjourned.

Supreme Court—In Chambers.

Before Hon. Judge Whiting.

JAN. 21.—The Sirpenny Savings Bank vs. Sloan and others.—Motics denied.

Prederick S. Vanderper vs. Joseph Hassen.—Motion granted.

Court Calendar—Khis Day.

Suffector Court.—Nos. 233, 252, 255, 279, 298, 299, 215, 318, 322, 329, 380, 383, 337 ½, 338, 339, 341, 346, 347, 348, 270, 349, 353, 356, 356, 357, 358, 225, 112, 186, 369, 292, 35, 263, 161, 110.

Suffirm Court—Circuit.—Adjourned to Thursday.
COMMON PLIAS—Part 1.—Nos. 270, 80, 114, 119, 121, 127, 169, 180, 10, 48, 49, 61, 74, 77, 155, 162, 182, 218.

Part 2.—Nos. 21, 187, 191, 194, 190, 289, 290, 291, 292, 294, 265, 296, 207, 258, 299.

Cantion to the Public.—

Since the introduction of my Schledam schnapps into the United States a number of liquor mixers in New York, Boston and Philadelphia lave commenced putting up mixed and poison gis, and calling it refunapps; that name belongs expressly to my article, all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

CAUTION TO PERSONS WHO DRINK AT BARS AND ROTLLS, Numerous complaints are made of persons who keep bars on steamboats and in hotels, who till my empty bottles with common gin, and sell it to the unsuspecting for my Schedam aromatic schnapps. I would therefore advise all who drink the schnapps at such places to mark the appearance of this bottle, and if the outside wrapper or label should be defaced, to refuse to drink unless a fresh bottle is opened.

Photographs, Whole Size, Reduced to \$3.— Extra prints, \$1. Lamprotypes, \$1 50. warranted superior to the ambrotypes. Daguerrectypes, 25 cents, in cases. The cheepest tire portraits in market. 259 Broadway.

Meade Brothers .- Life Size Photograph cabinet photographs, ministure photographs, daguerrootypes and ambrotypes taken daily. Award received at the French Exhibition, just closed, in Paris. Call and examine specimens. Four artists engaged to color, eminent in the profession. 255 Broadway, four deors above Astor House.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—All Persons who wish for information in regard to sewing machines.can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied graits.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 323 Broadwan.

Whiskers or Moustaches Forced to Grow in six weeks by my onguent, which will not stain or injur-the skin. It a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G GRAHAM, 655 Broadway; Higgs. 5; State street, Albany Leiber, 43 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees and some among all companies in art. A suite of segant private apartments for applying his incompanied dye as only reliable article of its kind. Wholesale and retail a CHRESTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.

The best in the world. This unrivalled and original dye is applied in twelve private rooms. Batchelor's wigs and toupees have improvement over all others, being end d'onvres pee have improvement peeular to this establishment. I segance and durability, pecular to this establishment. I BATOBELOA'S, 233 Broad way. Perfumed Breath.—What Lady or Gen-

A Perfumed Breath.—What Lady or Gene-tleman would reason under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Baim of a Thousand Flowers" as a desultrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the needs white as alabasier? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate, their friends will saver mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Baim" on your both brush, and wash the testh night and morning. A fifty sent bothe will last a year. For sale by FETRIDUS & CO., proprietors, and all druggists. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters Correct the Appetite, impartone to the system, forces off the bile and all impure secretions, regulates the bowels, gives us strength of body and vigor of mind, and are the wonder of the age for dissipating depayeptic tendencies. In all cases of physical prostanting papitation, dizxiness, great fatigue, &c., it is ampressing how soon the patient finds relief. No family can afford to be without R. Il requires no addition of spirits. Sold, in full quantitation, by all hotels, grecers, sruggists, &c. Extremely patable. BARNES & PARK, 308 Broadway, corner of Duans street, general medicine and native wine depot.

Holloway's Ointment, the Grand External remedy. Rubbed on the skin & will penetrate the pores, thus reaching the sent of the most dangerous inward complaints hitherte imprepnable. Said at the manufactories, No. 89 Maided iene, New York, as 40 oz 24 Strand, London, and by all deugnates, at 250, 62)20, and \$1 per pot.